February 22, 2016

Dear Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, Minority Leader Harry Reid, Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski, and Ranking Member Maria Cantwell:

We are 65 research scientists and practitioners who study energy, soils, forested and wetland ecosystems and climate change. We are writing in our individual capacities to express our concern over the implications of a “forest biomass carbon neutrality” Senate Amendment 3140 to the Energy Policy Modernization Act that was recently accepted by the US Senate.

This well-intentioned legislation, which claims to address climate change, would in fact promote deforestation in the U.S. and elsewhere and make climate change much worse.

The amendment would require all federal departments and agencies to promote consistent policies that “reflect the carbon neutrality of forest bioenergy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source.” Mandating that there are no carbon dioxide emissions from burning wood from forests to produce energy does not make it so in fact.

The consequence of the amendment is to encourage a shift to forest biofuels in the form of pellets and wood chips to replace coal in the generation of electricity. Wood burning power plants are becoming more numerous in the United States and in the European Union. The US Department of Commerce and the US Forest Service are promoting expanded export of American wood pellets for this purpose to Europe and to Asia.

Burning any carbon containing substance whether biomass or fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Burning forest biomass to make electricity releases substantially more carbon dioxide per unit of electricity than does coal. Removing the carbon dioxide released from burning wood through new tree growth requires many decades to a century, and not all trees reach maturity because of drought, fire, insects or land use conversion. All the while the added carbon dioxide is in the atmosphere trapping heat. Right now, large areas of American forests including old growth trees are being cleared for pellets that are shipped to Europe and burned to produce electricity that is counted there as zero carbon. There is no requirement in the amendment that trees used for bioenergy be replaced. International obligations require the United States to account for bioenergy emissions from either the energy sector or as land-use change.

While forest biomass energy may be renewable over the long-term, it is not a low-carbon source of energy like solar panels. Using the same amount of land area, solar panels produce up to 80-times as much electricity as wood burning with no emissions at all. Yet with this amendment, both might receive the same subsidy under the Act. Furthermore, fossil fuel emissions associated with producing bioenergy (harvesting, chipping, drying, pelletizing and transporting) are equivalent to 20-25% of direct emissions, and under this legislation these emissions are unaccounted for.
Forest bioenergy as currently produced also competes with land for other forest products including timber, paper and agriculture. Promoting forest biomass therefore encourages additional deforestation.

Granting carbon amnesty to forest biomass burning for energy could lead to significant depletion of US forests. The potential implications of declaring carbon neutrality for forest biofuels are great because even small quantities of bioenergy require large quantities of wood. The US Energy Information Agency estimates that for each 1% added to current US electricity production from forest biomass an additional 18% increase in US forest harvest is required. This policy would also encourage the destruction of forests in developing countries that would see the US as an export market. This would undermine international attempts to protect tropical forests in these countries through the programs agreed to in Paris.

This amendment puts forest carbon in the atmosphere contributing to climate change instead of keeping it in living, productive forests that provide multiple benefits of water and wetland protection, flood control, soils protection, wildlife habitat, improved air quality and recreational benefits for hunters and all who enjoy being in the great out-of-doors.

Legisulating scientific facts is never a good idea, but is especially bad when the “facts” are incorrect. We urge you and other members of the Senate to reconsider this well-intentioned legislation and eliminate the misrepresentation that forest bioenergy is carbon-neutral.

We respectfully request an opportunity to inform you and other Senators of the scientific evidence for the appropriate accounting of forest bioenergy emissions. You could perform a great service by proposing and enacting legislation that effectively addresses climate change by enhancing the capacity of forests to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide entering the atmosphere. Any number of us would be willing to testify or to assist you and your staff in meeting the climate challenge with scientifically sound actions.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Duffy, Ph.D. President and Executive Director Woods Hole Research Center pduffy@whrc.org 508-444-1504

Prof. Emeritus William R. Moomaw, Ph.D., Co-Director Global Development and Environment Institute, Tufts University william.moomaw@tufts.edu 617-335-3994

William Schlesinger, Ph.D., President Emeritus, Cary Institute schlesingerw@caryinstitute.org

cc Olivia Kurtz, Senator Collins’ Energy legislative Council, James Springer, Senator King’s Energy legislative Council, Anne Knapke, Senator Klobuchar’s Energy legislative Council and Blaise Sheriden, Senator Franken’s Legislative Council
Jacqueline Mohan, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Terrestrial Ecosystem Ecology &
Biogeochemistry
University of Georgia

Susan Natali, Ph.D.
Associate Scientist
Woods Hole Research Center

Neil Pederson, Ph.D.
Senior Ecologist, Harvard Forest
Harvard University

James E. Perry, Ph.D., PWS
Immediate Past President, Society of Wetland Scientists
Professor of Marine Science
Virginia Institute of Marine Science
College of William and Mary

Kimberli J. Ponzio, M.S., PWS
President, Society of Wetland Scientists

Jennifer Powers, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Dept. of Ecology, Evolution, and Behavior
University of Minnesota

G. Philip Robertson, Ph.D.
University Distinguished Professor
Dept. of Plant, Soil, and Microbial Sciences
Michigan State University

Jonathan Sanderman, Ph.D.
Associate Scientist
Woods Hole Research Center

Timothy D. Searchinger, J.D.
Research Scholar
Woodrow Wilson School
Science, Technology and Environmental program
Princeton University

Herman H. Shugart, Ph.D.
W.W. Corcoran Professor
Department of Environmental Sciences
University of Virginia

Miles Silman, Ph.D.
Andrew Sabin Professor of Conservation Biology
Wake Forest University

James R. Strittholt, Ph.D.
President/Executive Director
Conservation Biology Institute

Richard Thomas, Ph.D.
Professor and Chair of Biology
West Virginia University

Richard H. Waring, Ph.D.
O.S.U. Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Forest Ecosystems
Oregon State University

Alan S. Weakley, Ph.D.
Adjunct Associate Professor
Director, UNC Herbarium

Matt R. Whiles, Ph.D.
Professor of Zoology
President, Society for Freshwater Science
Director, SIU Center for Ecology
Interim Director, Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory
Southern Illinois University

Herb Wilson, Ph.D.
Arey Professor of the Biosciences
Department of Biology
Colby College

George M. Woodwell, Ph.D.
Founder
Woods Hole Research Center

Societies
Phycological Society of America
Paul W. Gabrielson, Ph.D., President

Society of Wetland Scientists,
Kimberli J. Ponzio, M.S., PWS, President

Society for Freshwater Science
Matt R. Whiles, Ph.D., President